#### THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (Established 1677.)

# PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONEY sent us, otherwise than by regisbered letter, postal money order, or draft on Our pension roll has on it all the widows New York, will be at the risk of the sender. AGENTS.-We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL THIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; last persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price,

ADDRESSIS, RENEWALS, ETC .- Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in

solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Ponsion, Military, Ag- any figure at all in British expenditures. ricultural, Judustrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt effection. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications r manuscripts unless they are accompanies by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee sublication at any special date.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 14, 1892.

ENTERED AT THE MAININGTON FORT SPITIE AS BECOMP CLASS MATTER.

# AGENTSWANTED

# A Comrade in Every Township and Post

# TO SELL THE CANNONEER

"The Cannoneer" is undoubtedly the best actual experiences of a private soldier in much of the very hardest fighting in the

Every veteran, especially of the Army of the Potomac, wants a copy of the book, and

cakes among them. We want a good live comrade in every wages can be made every day by its sale. get your first choice. Ask for "terms to

Every man who were the blue, and every friend of his, should take THE NATIONAL TEHUNE. It gives more and better matter in comparison. Last year Germany paid out

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

#### TO OUR LADY SUBSCRIBERS.

We have a full and very choice list of premiums, especially for our lady subscribers. We want to call special attention to our this sum represents but a fraction of what Diamonds, because this is the first time goods | the Nation does for its veterans. The penof this class have been offered by any news-

the country jeweler.

Remember, they are all either Elgin or Waltham, no Swiss Watches being bought to their disability. Taking this fact into by as for premium purposes, having proved unsatisfactory where they have been tried.

We cannot say too much about our China. No lady's table need lack a grand decorated will be found that Germany really pays gold band dinner set if they are subscribers to THE NATIONAL TERBUNE, and will purchase or work to secure one of our sets of compare the fighting done by these pension-China, which are offered in another column.

# OUR WAR BOOKS.

dan's Memoirs, or McCielian's Own Book, in combination with The Cosmopolitan Mayaproved a great success. Remember that paign against Austria, who was utterly deeach set of books is the regular cloth-bound edition, published by Charles L. Webster & Co., as originally sold by subscription, and 1870, 71, a tremendous struggle with France, that they cost only 50 cents each and the postage, provided a subscription for THE Magazine for one year, at the respective Jan. 29, 1871. In this war of six months' price of each, is sent with the order. The books cannot be furnished at this price on the Magazine, and Grant's Memoirs cost under arms in 1864. The Royal Statistician \$4.98; THE TEIRUNE, Magazine, and Sherman's Memoirs cost \$4.92; THE TRIBUNE. Magazine, and Sheridan's Memoirs cost \$4.96; war to have been; THE TRIBUNE, Magazine, and McCielian's Book cost \$4.74.

# OUR GREAT WATCH OFFER

We carnestly call the attention of our readers to the great watch offer which appears in another column. This is vastly the nest offer of valuable timepieces ever made by any paper. The watches are simply the to a break in the watch trust we are able to of the War Department: offer there for a fraction of what they have been heretofore selling at. How long this break will last no one can tell, so it behooves every one who wants a high-class watch at an unprecedently low price to take immediate advantage of the offer.

Have you asked all your ocquaintances to subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNET If not, do no at once, to give the paper more power in championing the cause of the veterans,

were undoubtedly made by the carbines appear an ordinary sailors' row will not stand examination, and we must hold Chile to a strict account for the bloody outrage.

If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting one new subscriber the circulation of the paper will be doubled at once, and with little trouble. Let each subscriber try it.

SOME COMPARISONS.

When Gen. Slocum stated that Great Britain pays £5,410,822-\$27,054,110-s year for pensions, he did not accompany this, as he should, with a comparison of the fighting done by the recipients of those pensions, and that done by the recipients of of our pension roll. It will be seen at once that Great Britain is paying nearly onethird-almost exactly 30 per cent.-as much. of those who served in the war of 1812. Under the laws as they then stood, any young women who married a soldier of that war in his old age received a pension after his death, and as long as she lived. There are now 7,590 of these widows on the roll, and 284 veterans. They received last year \$1,124,030. The pensions for services in CORRESPONDENCE. - Correspondence is the wars of the 1812-15 period play acarcely

Since that time the United States has been at war as often as Great Britain, if we count our Indian struggles, which have been as destructive of life as the collisions which England has had with small countries and more or less barbarous peoples. The Seminole war cost us more lives and more treasure than her rows with Afghanistan, Abyssinia, Egypt and the Booers. The Mexican war was about the size of her Crimean war. We are paying to the participants in this and their widows \$2,247,972 a

This leaves us paying about \$85,000,000 a year-not three times as much as Great Britain's pension roll-to the survivors of an army (and their widows) which was more than 10 times as great as the British army ever has been, and which in this generation has fought more bloody battles and lost more men killed on the field of battle than England has fought or lost in the 800 years that she has been a nation! In other words, as a just comparison of pension rolls should be selling war-book now before the people. It with the amount of fighting and hard servis unique in its way, being the well-told lice that the pensioners represent, it would be more proper to compare our pension expenditures since the close of the war with all that England has paid out since the battle also every man and woman whose father of Hastings, for the sufficient reason that in served in that army. It will go like hot four years we put more men in front of the enemy than she has done altogether since Post and every Township in the country to | the days of William the Conqueror, and they take hold of the book and push it. Good fought more great battles and left more of Send for a Township, and specify two or | their dead on the field than all the Euglish three others that you want if you cannot armies that ever were mustered. This statement seems extravagant, but we confidently challenge Gen. Slocum or any other assailant of the pension system to disprove it. Next, let us take German expenditures

than any other family weekly paper, and costs for pensions 63,796,456 marks, equal to \$15,184,156 of our money. This a little over one-sixth of the annual value of our pension roll. As we have repeatedly pointed out, sion roll is lightened at the expense of the Our Watches have proved a great success, civil list, and instead of pensions veterans and we dispose of them at far less prices than and their widows are given employment under the Government in positions suited consideration with the amount paid to those who are totally unfitted for any labor, it more pensions than we do. Now let us The offer of Grant's, Sherman's, or Sheri- Denmark, whose little army was speedily overwhelmed by the united forces of Prusfeated in a single battle, Sadowa; and in NATIONAL TERRUNE and The Cosmopolitan | virtually ended by the capitulation of Paris,

Compare this with our war, in which we put twice as many men in the field, and which lasted eight times as long, and in hest made anywhere in the world, and owing | which we lost, according to the Statistician

275,175

That is, our losses in actual killed and wounded in conquering the rebellion were almost exactly 31 times as great as those of Germany in her six months' war against France. Consequently it should be assumed Though the diplomatic atmosphere in at the outset a pension-roll 31 times as the Chilcan section is less threatening than large as that of Germany, based upon our last week, the situation cannot be said to greater losses in battle. As she is paying look more peaceful. The testimony of the \$15,184,155 a year-besides giving employsailors and officers of the Baltimore, and of ment in lieu of pensions-this would be an warious Americans cognizant of the Val- equal payment by us at least 31 times as purniso affair, gives an exceedingly ugly much, or \$53,144,536. Then we should take look to it, which is moving our people to into account that where she had an average a mighty wrath. Despite the lame explana- of 1,000,000 men in the field for six months tion of the Chilean officials, it is very clear | we had as many in the field for four years that a viliainous assault was made upon our eight times as long, and they were compelled sailors simply because they wore the Amer- to undergo a hundred fold more hardship ican uniform, and that the police and sol- than the German troops who were condiery joined in the murders. Commodore stantly in a healthful, well-improved, well-Schley says that all the stab wounds were settled country, very near their own homes. in the back, and that the bullet wounds They were not required to flounder for late and apply such a system and be of for anybody. months in the missmatic swamps of the which the Valparaiso police carry. The Chickabominy or the Mississippi. They attempt of the Chileans to make the affair did not have to spend years on the sandbanks before Charleston, or campaign in the

> sideration, our pension roll seems very small in comparison with those of Great Britain and Germany.

ELECTION OF SENATORS BY POPULAR VOTE.

There is no mistaking the fact that the proposition to elect Senators by the direct vote of the people is rapidly gaining favor. At least a dozen bills have already been introduced into the House to secure that result. That introduced by Representative the \$89,247,200, which is the annual value Bryan, of Nebraska, is attracting most attention. It contains the following provision; Provided, That whenever the people of any State shall, either through their Legislature or by the Constitution of the State, make provision for elections of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, then thereafter the United States Senators shall be elected in such State by a direct vote of the people, a plurality shall elect, and the electors shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the mos numerous branch of the State Legislature.

This leaves it optional with each State as to how it shall elect.

The main difficulty we see will be in getting adopted the necessary amendment to the Constitution. Constitutional amendments-State or National-are notoriously difficult to get through. People are exceedingly conservative in matters of organic law, and it usually requires a great convulsion, like that which brought about the adoption of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, or intense and longcontinued agitation, to secure any change, important or unimportant.

The election of Senators by the Legislatures-like that of the election of a President by Electors-is a relic of the distrust of the judgment of the people by the founders of our Government. We suggest that the surest and quickest way of bringing about the proposed change is a course like that which reduced the Presidential Electors to the position of mere political automatons. Let the question of the Senatorship be made an issue in the State election immediately preceding the election of the Senator, and all the caudidates for the position be passed upon by their respective parties, and nothing be left to the Legislatures but to register the will of the people as expressed at the polls. It would not take long to make this the established custom all over the ing a law." Is his sole reliance upon the country, and it would be as unheard of for certainty that the President will veto such Legislatures to elect other than the popular candidate, as it is now for a Presidential Elector to exercise the liberty given him by the Constitution and vote for some other candidate than the one whose name headed the ticket upon which he was elected.

It is very easy for men to attract public attention if they care not what they do to make a sensation. This seems to be the case with Mr. "Buck" Kilgore, of Texas, whose most striking performance in the five years he has been in Congress was in kicking a door open during the last session in resisting a lawful order of Speaker Reed. He added to this notoriety last week when he stopped the passage of the joint resolution to send cargoes of breadstuffs to the starving Russians by saying: "Since Congress seems inclined to look after everybody's people but our own, I object."

tion to Mr. Kilgore, and he undoubtedly can be more indefensible than his churlish people will not in the least hinder our making the most ample provision for those of our own who may need it, and Mr. Kilgore has not yet pointed out where our own are in need of any special looking after. His ers. In this generation Germany has had act was a piece of senseless, malicious bunthree wars-in 1864, a brief struggle with combe, of which he should be heartily ashamed. Humanity dictates that our people should generously contribute to allegine and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, has six and Austria; in 1866, a six weeks' cam- viate the sufferings of the famishing people of Russia. Our ears have never been deaf to the call for help from suffering people of other lands. Why should we now withhold which began on the 19th of July, 1870, and our help in the face of the greatest misery of modern times? We should help the Russians for humanity's sake; we should help them duration Germany put in the field about for the sake of gratitude-because of the any other terms. Thus The Termung, 1,100,000 men, nearly the number we had friendship their Nation gave us in the days when we sorely needed friends. But all this of Germany reports the losses during the is naught to Mr. Kilgore when he wants to make a display of himself.

> CHARLES RICHET, the French scientist, says that the populations of the United States and Russia will go on increasing rapidly for almost staionary. At the end of the next century there will probably be 2,500,000,000 people in the world, where there are now 1.450,000,000. Of these 350,000,000 will be Russia and 300,000,000 in the United States. The 2,500,000,000 people in the year 2,000 will be divided by language as

English. 500,000,000 109,000,000 100,000,000 Spanish and Portuguese .. 235,000,000 . 550,000,000

SENATOR PEFFER'S bill proposing to establish a Bureau of Irrigation in the Agricultural Department would seem to have merit. Our immense area of arid lands calls for an intelligent, comprehensive policy on the part of the Government with reference to their treatment. There are few methods by which the country could be more enriched than by a system of irrigation which will reclaim vast stretches of country which are now barren for want of water. An efficient Bureau of Irrigation would formuenormous benefit.

# OUR ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Our Encyclopedia is the standard Encyclopestilential morasses of the Carolinas, Florida | entirely rewritten, its contents brought down to 1890, and thousands of American biographies and subjects added which do When all these facts are taken into con- not appear in the original work at all. It is now the best Encyclopedia in the world. for one year for \$7.50.

THE LOGAN MONUMENT FUND, The following contributions to the Logan

monument fund have been received:

Joseph Russet, Salisbury, Md...... John H. Campbell, Jackson, Cal....... A. W. Slayton, Grand Rapids, Mich. 1 00 Wm. Apted, Volinia, Mich. 1 00 James Clark, Chatham, Ont... 1.00 J. M. Gemmill, Harper's Ferry, Iowa. 1 00 G. S. Wilson, Waterport, N. J. 75 James O. Nickerson, Hemlock Lake, A. H. Meets, Ossian, Ind. 10 M. N. Newman, 10 A. Mills, 10 Geo. Harter, 10 S. C. Goshom, Geo. Nosson, R. Allen, Wm. Stine, T. B. Hunter, Joe Taylor. Jas. Swaim. H. Calkins, Hampden Sidney, Va ...... W. Bryan, Toronto, Canada...... Calhouse Post, 448, Hardin, Ill..... Previously acknowledged......... 12,738 92

THE hopes of the free silver men of favorable legislation at this session have received a crushing blow. Chairman Springer, of the Ways and Means Committee, must be couceded to be fully informed as to the program decided upon by the dominant party in the House of Representatives. He made this announcement in a speech at the banquet of the New York Business Men's Democratic

I can state, without any fear of successful contradiction, that there is not the slightest probability of a free coinage bill becoming a law during this Congress, nor is it likely that any amendment to the existing law will be made. If any measure on this subject is passed it will be one which Democrats North, South, East and West can and will cordially support.

When this declaration is read a second time there arises a suspicion of lack of frankness. At first it would seem that Mr. Springer and his party did not intend to allow a free coinage bill to pass the House. A closer reading shows that he does not promise this, but asserts that such a measure has not the "slightest probability of becoma bill? It may be. If the House passes a free-coinage bill it will be concurred in by the Senate. Then the responsibility of preventing the measure becoming a law will be thrown upon the President, and his message leaves no doubt that his veto power will be promptly exercised.

IF Senator Dolph's bill should become a law it would immediately provide for an organized militia on the scale of the greatest armies of Europe. It prohibits any State from receiving any Government aid for its militia, unless it shall have organized and disciplined at least 1,000 men for each Senator and Representative. As there are 88 Senators and 350 Representatives, this would imply a National Guard 438,000

THE introduction of bills into Congress to remove Gen. Grant's remains to Arlington This, of course, attracted general atten- has stirred the New Yorkers into a little activity, and Treasurer Hotchkiss reports enjoys the unenviable prominence. Nothing having recently received contributions to the amount of \$1,000, of which \$150 came blocking of the wheels of a most laudable from the Harlem Republican Club, \$45 from proposition. "Looking after" the Russian G.A.R. veterans and the remainder from various sources. At this rate the grandchildren of the G.A.R. contributors will not see the necessary \$1,000,000 raised.

COL. WATTERSON, the only genuine, nameblown-in-the-bottle apostle of the star-eyed Goddess of Reform, shows signs of forgiving Speaker Crisp for having beaten Roger Q. Mills, but Kunnel Jones, of the St. Louis Republic, is as yet implacable. There was dure. always much more sand and grit in Mississippi water than that of the Ohio, and doubtless both editors are affected by their daily beverage.

MRS. FLOWER, the wife of the new Governor of New York, is disgusted at the condition in which Gov. Hill left the Gubernatorial mansion. "There wasn't a whole set of anything," she says. The same might be said of the ex-Governor's ideas on politics and statesmanship.

BRAZIL is in much better financial shape than the Argentine Confederation, for while she has an enormous debt, it is owed to the next 100 years, while that of the Euro- her own people, and the interest is spent at pean Nations outside of Russia will remain home. On the other hand, the Argentine debt is to Englishmen, and the interest is a fearful drain upon the resources of the

> AGAIN Peace spreads her wings over the | suh! troubled East, and war is no longer imminent on the Danube. Bulgaria has decided to give France satisfaction, and the various bears, eagles, lions, etc., in the European menagerie will preceed to smooth down their ruffled feathers, bristles and similar integu-

MINNEAPOLIS has raised quickly and easily a fund of \$100,000 with which to entertain the Republican National Convention. Yet that gathering will not be of one-hundredth part so much of pecuniary advantage to the city as the National Encampment will be to Washington.

SENATOR CHANDLER is in the anti-free pass war to stay, and is making it particularly lively for the railroads of New Hampshire. More power to his elbow. Let us have lower fores for everybody, and no favors

Ir you have any thought of attending the National Encampment do not fail to send a postal card with your name, regiment, pedia Britannica Americanized. It has been | brigade and Corps to THE NATIONAL TRIBvantage of de fact dat I can't read an' shoved

If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting The 20 volumes of which it consists are one new subscriber the circulation of the paper sent postpaid with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE | will be doubled at once, and with little trouble. Let each subscriber try it.

TRIBUNETS. REVENUE.



"Aw, deah boy," said Fweddie Spatts, "I am fwightfully despewate when I am awoused! Baw Jawve, I am! This awftahnoon, as I was standing on the cornah, a pawty of vulgah sales ladies came up, and one of them said, Aw, Julia, what is that?' And the other answered, 'I don't know, but it looks as if it had a kind heart.' Deah boy, I was nevah more infewiated in my life. I just spat on the pavement in fwont of them as hawd as evah I could and said 'Women!' just as loud as I could

THE PHARISEE.



Little Jimmy Ragtag-Hi, Bob! Goin'

Little Robert Reed-No, James, that evil Jimmy-But the clowns an' tumblers is jest boss! I wish I could go, but I ain't got any

Robert-I am sorry, James, that you desire to be amused by the jests and jumping of evil men: but if you persist in your sinful wish, I will lend you the necessary 25 cents for three days at 10 cents per day interest.

SUFFICIENT CAUSE.



Lord 'Ennery 'Obson-Dobson-'Eard the ews, me dear fellah? Count Jockoletto, the Hitalian nobleman 'oo married the wealthy Miss Gotrocks ha year hago, committed suicide

Marquis LeFraug-Zat eez terriblement! How arrived it?

Lord 'Obson-Dobson-Hit was eaused by the eartlessness hof 'is wife. Not content, ye knaw, with the honor hof wearing 'is title, she hawsked the Count for ha dollar, lawst night, this was more than 'is proud spirit could hen-

ALL COLONELS.



Tourist (in Kentucky)-Is there a private detective agency in this city, sir? Col. Gore-No, suh. No openin' fuh one, was erased from Cabin John Bridge near Washingeither. Thuh ah no privates heuh to detect,

A LIAR ANYHOW.



Citizen (to mendicant) - Look here, you miserable fraud! Mendicant-What d'ye mean?

Citizen-Why, confound you, your sign says 'I am blind," when in reality you can see as well as I can! Mendicant-Is dat what de sign says? De man dat hires out de signs must have took ad-

dis one off onto me. I'm deaf and dumb, A LOGICAL PROGNOSTICATION. "Yes," said Uncle Prime, "that boy of William's is a cuter. The pair of ducks his father

and he has fed them regularly on a mixture of of an orphan asylum."

IN THE SAME BOAT.

Keeper of Zoo-This female giraffe has tongue 17 inches long. Crushed-looking Visitor-Where is the male

"In the shed at the other side of the "Believe I'll go over and shake hands with

him. I'm married, myself." A NEW YEAR'S TRAGEDY.

Old Stuffington-Ah-h-h-h! This pudding goes right to the spot! The Plum Pudding-Pardon me if I disa-

gree with you. Stuffington's Inner Man-Ouch! Aour-r-r-r! Um-m-m-m! Oh, Lord! Whoop! (Strikes and works no more.)

GUILTLESS.

Sheriff (calling from courthouse window)-I. . Jones! I. C. Jones!

John Jones (in from the woods)-Who in hunder keers if you do? I hain't been doin' noth'n' unlawful, that I know of!

PERSONAL.

to California in 1846, during the Mexican war, is as a claim against a decedent's estate is handed still living in San Francisco, and was 91 years of over to a master in chancery. Take this evidence age on New Year's Day.

the women of California to Mrs. Jessie Benton otherwise reject the claim, "" We think that this Fremont, widow of the late Gen. John C. Fremont, is at last practically paid for. It is described as a very pretty eight-room cottage of the Queen

The New York Legislature has quite a number of members who saw service during the late war. Two, Senator Brown and Assemblyman Webster, were living in the South when the war broke out, and hastened home to join the Union army. Three, Senator Saxton and Assemblymen Buck and Worden, enlisted in New York regiments when but 15 years of age. Several of the more than 20 members speaker of the Assembly, Dr. Bush, was a prisoner or several months. Perhaps the most distinguished member of this band of patriots is Gen. Martin T. McMahon, who was recently given the Medal of Honor, although he is not the only one

Maj. Charles B. Throckmorton, 2d U. S. Art., who s being tried by court-martial in New York for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, one of the specifications being the duplication of is pay accounts and giving checks on banks to pay debts when he had no funds in the banks, is a Virginian by birth, and served in the Union army from 1861 to the close of the war, in the 4th U.S. Art., besides being on the staffs of Gens. Halleck and Sherman. All his blood relations-even his placed in command there. own father, who at the close of the war was a Colonoi-were in the Confederate service. The Major was very highly thought of by Gen. Sherman, and introduced a letter in the trial showing the warm friendship that existed between them just prior to he General's death. Gen. Howard is also a warm friend of the Mojor's.

R. R. Richards, 12th N.Y. Ind'p't battery, Artillery Brigade, Second Corps, of the firm of Richards & lordan, of Troy, N. Y., has disposed of his entire stock, goodwill, etc., to the "Consolidated Transfer Co." and has accepted the management of the Troy

department for that company. Comrade Richards mys that he will be at the next National Encampment in Washington if alive. Capt, Samuel R. Honey, the newly-elected Mayor of Newport, R. L. is an Englishman by birth and to buy ha nursing bottle for the baby. Hand | 50 years old. He enlisted in the lith U. S. Inf. in 1860, and was promoted Sergeant-Major of the 2d battalion of that regiment in August, 1860, He was commissioned Second Lientenant, same regiment, in August, 1862; promoted First Lieu-

tenant in February, 1863; transferred to the 33d Inf. in September, 1866, and promoted Captain in Navember, 1866. He was honorably discharged in 1870 at his own request. He was brevetted for gallant and meritorious services in the Atlanta campaign and for the battle of Jonesboro, Ga, Gen. B. F. Butler is reported to be worth several million dollars. Besides possessing an abundance of real estate in Boston, Washington and Chicago, he owns the big Craig Ranch near Pueblo, Colo., formerly the property of Col. Craig, of the Regular

Army, the largest ranch in the State; has 150,000 acres of coal and mineral lands in Virginia, and controls part of the Mora grant of 600,000 acres in Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of the United States lirenit Court, recently left an important decision in a horse-car while coming from his residence to the law chambers in Chicago one day last week. He was obliged to kill time ingeniously for a

couple of hours on this account, while two United

States Deputy Marshals were out in search of the

focument, which they finally recovered.

Mr. Montgomery Meigs, son of the late Gen. M. C. Meigs, positively deales that it was by his New Hampshire, and was historian of his regifather's order that the name of Jefferson Davis, as Secretary of War in President Pierce's Cabinet, | Clark, aged 75. In his early life Comrade Clark ton. Further than this, Mr. Meigs says that a year or two ago his father wrote a public card denying the statement, and declared that at the time of the with the rank of Colonel. Afterward, for many erasure he no longer had any control over the

aqueduct which supplies the District of Columbia, The caucus of Democrats of the New York General Assembly, held on Monday, Jan. 4, unani- Col. Barlo was an Inspector in the Postoffice Demously chose Dr. Robert P. Bush, of Chemung County, for Speaker of that body, and on Tuesday he was formally elected to that office. Dr. Rush, who was born in 1842, was educated at the academies at Franklin and Cortland, graduating from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and Bellevue Medical College. He has been practicing his profession in Horsehead, N. Y. He collisted as a private soldier in the 12th N. Y., serving with that regiment for two years, participating n the battles of Bull Run, Yorktown, Seven Days' Fight, Fredericksburg and Antietam. He was father served in the 37th Iowa Graybeards, two Captain and Major in the 185th N. Y. He was captured at Hatcher's Run, in Virginia, was exchanged soon afterward, and served out his enlistment. Dr. Bush first ran for the Assembly in 1884 during the Blaine campaign, and was defeated. In 1885 he was elected, and he has been re-elected each suc-

New Hampshire's War Governor, Nathaniel S. Berry, is living in Bristol, N. H., at the age of 16 years, and is to be seen walking about the village daily when the weather is fair.

Dr. Joseph W. Sawyer, of Saugus, Mass., a memher of the Ancient Fusiliers and Tigers, a veteran of the old 19th Mass., and a highly popular comrade, received as a Christmas gift from Comrade M. Cribbins, of Co. F. 7th Mich., which served in same brigade with the 19th, a handsome cane of fancy wood, richly carved with representations of the National flag, Masonic emblems, badges of the Second Corps, and G.A.R. and other devices. The Second Corps, and G.A.R. and other devices. The FRENCH.—At Clifton, W. Va., Dec. 13, Robert gift will recall to the genial Doctor, who is Past French, Co. A, 4th W. Va., Comrade French served ommander of Gen. E. W. Hineks Post, 95, of Sangus, pleasant memories of the National Encampment at Detroit, and the Michigan comrades

Senator Plumb died a millionaire, but he was once just as green as any other youth about busigave him raised a brood of eight goslings, and tells of him is true. The future Scuator had saved pensioner.

the way he has been coming it over his flock is on \$100 and had it on deposit in a local bank. He really shameful. Ducks ain't smart, anyhow, wanted to use the money, and one day asked the President of the bank for it. He told Plumb to one-third corn and two-thirds gravel, and as sign a check. The young man looked up and said, "Eh?" "Make out a check for the amount they have never detected the difference, they and sign it," replied the banker. "No, sir-on!" have waxed fat on the fraud. When that boy said the statesman in embryo, "No, sir-ee, I don't grows up he will shine as the Superintendent | put my name on paper unless I keep the paper. I gave you my money without taking your receipt and I want it back on the same terms." And it took considerable arguing to persuade him that it was the customary thing to make checks for

The real estate of the late Gov. Alvin P. Hovey, of Indiana, is estimated at \$80,000, and his personal property at from \$5,000 to \$10,000. His heirs are a son, at present Postmaster at Mount Vernon, Ind., and a daughter, Mrs. Menzies. An interesting event took place at St. Louis, Mo.,

a few weeks ago, which recalled some of the exciting events of the war. It was at a Reunion of the 2d Mo., and the veterans of that regiment were presented with their old flag, which was carried by them in the early part of the war, but which was captured at Chickamauga. The prosentation was made by K. H. Higginbotham, of Waterford, Miss., a soldier of the 44th Miss., who came on purpose to make the presentation. Mr. Higginbotham's account of the capture of the flag is interesting: "My regiment was cut to pieces at the battle of Chickemangs. At one point, however, we had gained an advantage over the 2d Mo., and I, with other soldiers, was in possession of ground from which most of them had been driven. was wounded in the hand, but not seriously. Inlooking about I discovered three members of the 2d Mo, behind a pile of rails. One of these was the color-bearer. I demanded their surrender, and they complied, turning over their arms to me, We went back a short distance out of danger while I washed my wound. I found my prisoners to be very agreeable men, and we soon formed quits a liking for each other. The color-hearer asked me to promise him to keep the flag for him, and, if possible, return it to him, so that he could return it to the ladies who presented it to the regiment. I promised to do so. Shortly afterward an Ald-de-Camp of Gen. Longstreet demanded that I surreader the flag to him, but I refused, knowing that he was not the proper officer. He allempted to force me to give it up, but with the aid of the prisoners we retained the flug. I was afterward sent to Atlanta, then to Richmond, and afterward found an opportunity to send the flag to my home in Mississippi, where it has been ever since. I And the band played "His Funeral's To- have neglected it, or it might have been returned to the regiment sooner."

That stanch Democratic journal, the New York World, says that "Congressman Hatch, of Missouri, has been heard to say that when he was a Colonel n the Confederate army he little dreamed that he would some day be in the Capitol at Washington sitting in judgment on the claim of a Federal soldier for a pension. But there was no one readier than he to pass favorably on a just claim. When he was a member of the Pension Committee of the 46th Congress he would take the cases assigned to him, hand them to his Committee Clerk, and say: Col. J. D. Stevenson, who took the 1st N. Y. out | You are a lawyer | I refer these cases to you just and marshal it, pro and con, and if the -The house in Los Angeles that was presented by | is entitled to a pension write a favorable report; is a pretty cool way for an ex-rebel to be passing open the claims of the men whom he fought against. If he is too lazy to look over the evidence himself, his constituents should see to it that a manis returned in his place who would do the work, and not permit it to be done by an frresponsible

In the beginning of the year 1891 there were but 23 surviving widows of Revolutionary soldiers, and several of these died during the year. The oldest of those now alive are Nancy Raines, of Carter's Furnace, Tenn., aged 100; and Ann Maria Young, who saw service were severely wounded, and the of Easton, Pa., who is in her 101st year. In a few more years the last relic of that war will have

Gen. Sheridan, whose famous raid of the Shenandon't Valley in 1864 was made with a view of depriving Early's troops of the means of subsistence who received special honors for bravery on the for their annoying excursions down toward Maryland, is credited with the remark that he meant to clean out the Vailey so thoroughly that thereafter "a crow flying over it will have to carry his rations." But a letter of Gen. Grant to Gen. Halleck, advising just such measures, and recently reprinted from official records, contains the phrase, "so that crows flying over it for the balance of this season will have to carry their provender with them." Instructions to this effect were sent to Gen, Hunter in the Valley before Sheridan was

# MUSTERED OUT.

COLBOURN.-Near Farthault, Minn., Nov. 27, Jos. olbourn, Co. F. Ist Wis. (100 days' men). A comrade gives the following account of his death. He says: Joseph Colbourn was shot by his stepson, C. Peasley, Nov. 27, and instantly killed. They had and some dispute about a horse. Colbourn was in his buggy, leaning over, and Peasley was about I or 18 feet distant. The charge of gooseshot entered Colbourn's head just back and above the ear, Pensicy came into town and gave himself up. He terward had a preliminary examination, and was und over for murder in first degree, to await the ext term of court, which is not until next May. Peasley is now in jail. Comrade Colbourn was a ember of Michael Cook Post, 123, but as the Post was not able to learn when he was to be buried it

BISSONSETTE,-At Miles City, Mont., Dec. 13, Naoleon Bissonnette, aged 47. While yet a lad not he responded to the first call for troops in 1851, narching to the front with the 14th Vt., with which at followed; engaged in all the hard-fought batties of the Army of the Potousac, including the memorable field of Gettysburg. Though coming out unscathed, so far as wounds were concerned, assimilated in the awamps of Virginia the seeds of the disease which caused him theuceforth many years of suffering, and finally terminated in his leath. He leaves a wife and one daughter. MURPHY .- At New York City, Dec. 26, Geo. Murhy, Captain, 15th N. Y. He collisted as a private,

d was brevetted Captain for bravery in action At the battle of Fredericksburg he was wounded Comrade Murphy had a fine record in the fire department for life saving, and was known as a brave and fearless fireman. In 1877 he was badly injured and never fully recovered, but went back to the partment and was connected with Engine Company No. 49, of Blackwell's Island, up to three months ago, when he was retired. He leaves a widow and one son. MAYO .- At New York City, Jan. 1, Dr. Henry fayo, U. S. Navy, aged 72. He was appoint

24, 1859; Medical Inspector, March 3, 1871; Medical Director, Dec. 28, 1872; and was placed upon the Retired List Feb. 2, 1875, COOPER,-At Manchester, N. H., Dec. 27, of pneu-monia, Samuel Cooper, lst N. H. Art., aged 59. He was an Englishman by birth, and after the war ecame a draftsman in the Manchester Locomo works, retiring about 10 years since. He has held various positions in the G.A.R., Department of

CLARK.-At Melrose, Mass., Dec. 30, John H.

Assistant Surgeon in the Navy Feb 24, 1846; Pass-

od Assistant Surgeon, Feb. 4, 1851; Surgeon, Jan.

was connected with the militin, and was a Costomhouse official previous to the war. From 1861 to 1863 he was Chairman of the Metrose Board of electmen and of the Board of Recruiting Officers, years, he was Deputy Sheriff of Middlesex County. He was a Mason, and leaves three children. BARIO. - At Meriden, Conn., Jan. 2, of apoplexy, den H. Bario, Colonel, 2d Mass. Militin, aged 50. partment until a day before his death. He was onsidered one of the shrewdest detectives in the ervice, and worked up many difficult cases. VAN FERRY.-At Atkinson, Neb., Dec. 12, alvin Van Fleet, 2d Minn. L. A., aged 71. He ented Feb. 20, 1862; was at the evacuation of Corinth, May 29, 1862, and was a member in good standing of Edward Lenox Post, 39: As a husound, father, and comrade he was loved by all who

knew him. He leaves a wife. NASH, -At Montrose, Colo., Dec. 23, of consumption, the result of a wound in the lungs, received it Shiloh, Joseph W. Nash, Co. E, 31st Iowa, His amily has a remarkably good war record. The sons in the 2d Iowa, and one in the 31st Iowa. Members of Montrose Post, 38, escorted the remains to the train. Dawson,-At Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. I, Thomas Dawson, Captain, 48th N. Y. Capt, Dawson was noted as being one of the bravest men in the 48th,

ELDRIDGE. -At Sewell, N. J., Dec. 28, David Eldridge, Co. C. 12th N. J., aged 46. He served roughout the war in his company. He was a ember of Gen. Howell Post, 31, Woodbury, and his remains were interred by the Post. PIERCE.-At Russell, Iowa, recently, of rheumats, contracted while in the service, Stephen Pierce, Co. H. 133d Ohio N. G., aged 61. His term of ser vice was very short. He enlisted May 2, 1864, and was discharged Aug, 20 of same year, BONNEY .- At Pembroke, Mass., recently, of heart lisease, J. G. Bonney, Co. A, 3d Mass. His funeral was attended by Posta 83 and 124, W. R. C. 141, and his fellow-workmen in the Carver Cotton-Gia Works. He leaves a wife and one daughter. LURLIEN.—At Lone Pine, Pa., Nev. 30, of heart lisease, Charles Luellen, Ringgold Pa. Cav. Bat-

inlion, aged 69. Comrade Lucilen served three three years in the 4th W. Va. COATS -At Aurors, Mo., Dec. 23, of in grippe, Perry W. Conts, Co. I, 18th Mo., aged 70. His name was on the pension-rolls.

MILLINKAUX.—At Aurora, Ill., Dec. 30, of lagrippe, Thomas Millineaux, Co. C, 10th Mo., aged

62. He was receiving a pension WILSON -At Aurora, Iil., Den 25, of heart trouble, ness matters, if the story an old friend in Kansas H. H. Wilson, Co. I, 40th Ind., aged 50. He was a